

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS IN SECOND SESSION

House Adjourns Out of Respect to Deceased Members After One Hour Meeting.

SENATE HOLDS FORTH BRIEFLY

Upper House Dispenses at End of Fifteen Minutes—Gloom On Account of Allison's Death—Great Throngs Crowd Both Houses—Power Granted Tariff Revision Committee.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—After being in session an hour, one half of the time being consumed by a roll call, the House of Representatives adjourned out of respect to the memory of several of its own members and of Senator Allison, all of whom died during the recess.

For an hour or more preceding the formal calling of the body to order the galleries were packed to their fullest capacity.

Many hundreds sat in the aisles, while long lines patiently waited outside the gallery doors, hoping to find an opportunity to get inside.

On the floor, the members in groups, and regardless of party affiliation, mingled with each other and extended hearty greetings.

Speaker Cannon, Representative Sherman, of New York, the vice-president-elect, and Champ Clark of Missouri, the successor John Sharp Williams, as minority leader, received ovations.

The most important action of the House was the passage by unanimous consent of a resolution authorizing the committee on ways and means in its tariff hearings, to subpoena witnesses and to call for books and papers.

A number of bills of public interest were introduced.

The roll call disclosed the presence of 331 members.

New Members Sworn In.

Seven new members were sworn in to fill vacancies that occurred by death or resignation since the last session, among them being Albert Eastman, Democrat, who succeeds the late Mr. Meyer from the First Louisiana district; O. C. Wiley, Democrat, successor to his father, A. A. Wiley, Democrat, from the Second Alabama district and John P. Swasey, Republican successor to Mr. Littlefield, who resigned during the last session from the second Maine district.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Payne, New York; McKinley, Illinois and Clark, Missouri, as a committee to join a similar committee of the Senate to notify the President that the House was in session and prepared for public business.

After the disposition of routine business, resolutions were adopted expressive of the regret of the House at the deaths of Representatives Dunwell, of New York; Powers, of Maine; Parker, of South Dakota; Wiley, of Alabama and Senator Allison, of Iowa.

As a further mark of respect the House at 1:02 p. m. adjourned.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—There was a pall of sadness over the Senate when it convened for the second session of the Sixty-first Congress, which was due to the absence of the late Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, who died last August after a service of over 35 years in that body.

The assemblage was a brilliant one, 82 of the members being present, while the galleries were filled with representatives of the official and social life of the capital.

Besides the wives and daughters of senators, who formed a large company in the private gallery, James Bryce, the ambassador from Great Britain; Tong Shou Yi, special envoy of the Chinese empire; Prince Tsai and others of his suite, occupied seats in the reservation set aside for the diplomatic corps.

Simple and Dignified.

The procedure in the opening of the new session was simple and dignified, following long established precedent.

Vice-President Fairbanks called the Senate to order and Rev. Edward Everett Hale opened the session with prayer.

In resonant tones the venerable chaplain invoked the divine blessing upon the work of Congress.

Senators Aldrich, Gallinger and Teller were appointed in pursuance of a resolution offered by Senator Hale to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive his annual message.

Senator Dillingham presented credentials of his colleague, Senator-elect Carroll S. Pace, of Vermont and the oath of office was administered to him by the vice-president.

Allison's Death Announced.

Senator Dilliver announced the death of the late Senator Allison of

Iowa, and resolutions expressing the profound sorrow of the Senate over this bereavement were adopted. As a further mark of respect to his memory the Senate, after a session lasting but fifteen minutes adjourned for the day.

Senators-elect Cummins, of Iowa, will take the oath of office tomorrow.

CASE ADVANCED.

Rakes Will Get a Hearing On January 4 Next.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Supreme Court of the United States today advanced the case of W. E. Rakes, and set it for hearing on January 4 next. Rakes, who resides in Patrick county, Va., is under sentence of fifteen years on the charge of conspiring with other distillers to murder certain persons who had informed against them.

The reason given for asking the advancement was that Rakes is represented in the Supreme Court by Hon. W. R. Staples, who has been elected to the bench by the Virginia legislature.

Burglars and Thieves Indicted.

ROANOKE, VA., Dec. 7.—Eight indictments were returned by the grand jury this morning, as follows: William Holt, housebreaking; Nathan Abbott, grand larceny; Richard Cobbs, housebreaking; Bruce Knight and G. W. Smith, chicken stealing; Charles Taylor, felonious wounding; William Taylor, malicious shooting; C. M. Reynolds, John Roberts and Frank Isom, stealing.

William Holt, Nathan Abbott and Richard Cobbs pleaded guilty and were given two years each in the penitentiary.

Wheat and Rye Crops.

(By the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Showing winter wheat conditions 85.05 against ten year average of 90.20; rye 97.06 against a ten year average of 95 with indications of a total area of winter wheat 29,884,000 acres, and rye acreage 1,935,000, the department of agriculture today issued its first report on those two cereals for December 1.

GOLDEN IS SUPPORTED

News-Leader Editorially Backs up Writer of Bakery Story.

REPORTER ABLE AND EXPERIENCED

Newspaper Declares Its Employee Man of Unimpeached Character and Responsibility—Wouldn't Have Written a Canard for Mere Amusement.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 7.—Alfred Williams, editor of the News-Leader, will tomorrow publish the following editorial in exoneraton of the reporter on that paper whose story relative to the alleged conditions of bakeries in Tidewater Virginia had been criticized as sensational by a Norfolk grand jury:

"Notwithstanding the report of the Norfolk grand jury, this newspaper very earnestly denies and insists that it has not been guilty of anything like reckless or sensational journalism. We wish very sincerely there was some way of testing the matter in open court and before the public.

Golden Experienced and Able.

Mr. Golden, the representative of the News-Leader who furnished the information on which the story of the condition of the bakeries in the coast cities was based, and which caused the investigation by the Norfolk grand jury, is a newspaper worker of experience, ability and responsibility. He has been employed on this newspaper several years, and in that time his work has been marked by conscientious regard for facts and care in stating them. He is exceptionally intelligent and has the full confidence of the management of the News-Leader and of his associates, who know him and his work most intimately.

Says Story From Clinchdine.

"Mr. Golden says that Mr. Clinchdine, deputy commissioner of labor, gave him the information on which the bakeries article was written. Mr. Clinchdine says he gave no such information, unequivocally we believe Mr. Golden. We know nothing of Mr. Clinchdine, but we do know Mr. Golden.

"Even if Mr. Golden were not a man of unimpeached character, it would be impossible to imagine that he could dream or invent assertions regarding conditions a hundred miles away of which he could have no personal knowledge, and regarding mat-

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NORTH YEARNS FOR CLOSER ASSOCIATIONS

Taft Urges Utter Obliteration of Sectional Lines; Expresses Views On Negro Question.

DOESN'T FAVOR NEGRO DOMINATION

President-elect Delivers Notable Address Before North Carolina Society—Confines Himself Entirely to South and Its Problems—Promises Aid in Solution.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—President-elect Taft who came to New York today to address the North Carolina Society of this city, was given a tumultuous reception tonight by the members of the organization and by prominent men from all parts of the South at the annual dinner of the North Carolina Society at the Hotel Astor. Two thousand and five hundred members and guests of the society filled the brilliantly decorated banquet hall, which was resplendent of the pines of the tarheel state, the cones and branches of the resinous trees forming the background for more fragrant blooms which were scattered everywhere over snowy linens and flag draped walls.

Intervened ensigns of the state and nation were conspicuous in the decorations of the banquet hall and larger flags were displayed in front of the hotel throughout the day and evening.

Urges Breaking Solid South.

Mr. Taft in the course of an address, which was confined entirely to the South and its problems, urged again that the voters of that section should break away from the outlived sentiment and traditions of their past political affiliations, and cast their ballots in accordance rather with their economic and real political belief.

Mr. Taft declared that nothing would give him greater pride during his coming term in the executive office than to see direct the policy of the national government with respect to the Southern states as to convince those intelligent citizens of the South of the desire of his administration to aid in working out satisfactorily the serious problem before them and of bringing them and their Northern fellow citizens closer and closer in sympathy and point of view.

Doesn't Favor Negro Domination.

At the conclusion of practically every one of his pointed sentences, Mr. Taft was interrupted by applause and cheering. He frankly expressed himself regarding the so-called "negro question" and declared that neither he nor the Republican party had any idea of forcing upon the people of the South the dominance of an ignorant class.

Mr. Taft's Address.

After paying a tribute to North Carolina which he said presented an admirable type of present conditions in the South, the public spirit of its citizens, the growth of its industries and of the charming companionship which the Northerner always found there, the speaker pointed out that the laws were made for the North and South and the functions of the government extended from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, and led up to this question: What is it that sets the South apart and takes from the Southern people the responsibilities which the members of a republic are supposed to share in responsibility for the conduct of the nation?

South An Outlook.

He continued: "Why is it that what is done at Washington seems to be the work of the North and the West and not of the South? Should this state of affairs continue? These are the questions that force themselves on those of us concerned with the government, and who are most anxious to have a solid united country of whose will the course of the government shall be an intelligent interpretation and expression.

"We can answer these questions as the historian would, and we can explain the situation as it is, but I don't think we can justify or excuse a continuance of it. Looking back into the past of course the explanation of the difference between the South and the other two sections was in the institution of slavery.

Byones Be Byones.

"It is of no purpose to point out that early in the history of the country the North was as responsible for bringing slaves here as the South, because we are not concerned with where fault it is that there was such an institution as slavery. Nor are we concerned with the probability that had the Northerners been interested exactly as the Southerners viewed it, they would have fought to defend it, because it was as sacred as the institution of private property itself. It does not help in the slightest degree in the present day to stir

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up the embers of the controversy of the past by attempting to fix blame on one part of the country or the other in respect to an institution which has gone, and happily gone, on the one hand; or in respect to the consequences of that institution which we still have on the other. The consequences we are to recognize as facts and problems for solution, rather than as an occasion for criminalization or recrimination with respect to whose fault they may involve.

South Can Bar Ignorance.

"I am not going to rehearse the painful history of reconstruction or what followed it. I come at once to the present condition of things, stated from a financial and political standpoint. And that is: That in all Southern states it is possible by election laws prescribing proper qualifications for the suffrage which square with the fifteenth amendment, and which shall be equally administered as between the black and white races, to prevent entirely the possibility of a domination of Southern states, county or municipal governments by an ignorant electorate white or black. It is further true that the sooner such laws, when adopted are applied with exact equality and justice to the two races, the better for the moral tone of the state and community concerned.

Negroes should be given an opportunity equally with whites, by education and thrift, to meet the requirements of eligibility which the state legislatures in their wisdom shall lay down in order to secure the safe exercise of the electoral franchise. The negro should ask nothing other than an equal chance to qualify himself for the franchise, and when that is granted by law and not denied by legislative discrimination he has nothing to complain of.

Fifteenth Amendment Stands.

"The proposal to repeal the Fifteenth amendment is utterly impracticable, and should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten issues. What we are considering is something practical, something that means attainable progress. It seems to me to follow, therefore, that there is, or ought to be, a common ground upon which we can all stand in respect to the race question in the South and its political bearing, that takes away any justification for maintaining the continued solidity of the South to prevent the so-called negro domination.

Social Equality Not Threatened.

"The fear that in some way or other a social equality between the races shall be enforced by law or brought about by political measures, really has no foundation except in the imagination of those who fear such a result. The war amendments do not call for social equality, all that the law or constitution attempts to secure is equality of opportunity before the law, and the pursuit of happiness and in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. Social equality is something that grows out of voluntary concessions by the individuals forming society.

Other Than Race Reasons.

"With the elimination of the race question, can we say that there are removed all the reasons why the people of the South are reluctant to give up their political solidarity and divide themselves on party lines, in accordance with their economic and political views? No, there are other reasons; perhaps, only reasons of sentiment, but with the Southern people, who are a high strung, sensitive and outspoken people, considerations of sentiment are frequently quite as strong as those of some political or economic character. In the first place, it is now nearly 40 years since the South acquired its political solidarity, and the intensity of feeling by which it was maintained, and the ostracism and social proscription imposed on those white Southerners, who did not sympathize with the necessity for such solidarity, could not but make lasting impression and create a permanent bias that would naturally outlast the reason for its original existence.

Times and Men Change.

Mr. Taft referred to the trials of reconstruction, which accentuated the greater trials of the past, and the slow return of prosperity to the South following the civil strife as further agencies that helped to keep alive the feeling engendered by that controversy, and continued:

"But times change, and men change with them in any community, however fixed its thoughts or habits, and many circumstances have blessed us with their influence in this matter. The growth of the South since 1860 has been marvelous. The manufacturing capital in 1880 was \$250,000,000; in 1890 \$250,000,000; in 1900 \$250,000,000; and in 1908 \$250,000,000. The value of the manufacturing products in 1880 was \$450,000,000; in 1890 \$500,000,000; in 1900 \$500,000,000; and in 1908 \$500,000,000.

The farm products in 1880 were \$60,000,000; in 1890 \$770,000,000; in 1900 \$1,270,000,000; and in 1908 \$2,200,000,000. The exports from the South in 1880 were \$200,000,000; in 1890 \$250,000,000; in 1900 \$484,000,000; and in 1908 \$644,000,000.

South Has Become Rich.

"In this marvelous growth the manufactures of the South now exceed the agricultural products, and thus a complete change has come over the character of her industries. The South has become rich, and only the surface of her wealth has been scratched. Her growth has exceeded that of the rest of the country and

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FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN RESOURCES

Commercial Congress Holds First Meeting at National Capital and Discusses Problems.

2 MEMBERS OF CABINET PRESENT

Vast Possibilities of Southern States Yet Awaiting Development, Touch-ed Upon—Strauss Says South Has Emerged from Sectionalism—Nature Lavish to the Southland.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—With prophesies of an almost unparalleled economical and commercial advancement near at hand for the South the initial movement for a still greater development of the natural resources of that section of the country formally was inaugurated at the first meeting here today of the Southern Commercial Congress. The vast possibilities that yet await development were referred to in glowing terms by the various speakers.

The South was pictured as a land where nature had been lavish with her gifts which thus far hardly had been touched. The prediction was made that a great commercial awakening soon would come over the entire section.

Alleged Reasons Advanced.

Some of the reasons advanced by the speakers as to why the South had not made greater progress in the development of its almost unbounded natural resources, were that the section had suffered to a marked degree because of the lack of adequate transportation facilities. A factor which had prevented better railroads transportation facilities, it was pointed out had been the alleged hostility of some of the legislatures of the Southern states to the railroads. But a changed sentiment had come over the legislators, it was stated, and the railroads were planning for increased facilities. With this important factor of alleged hostility eliminated, with improved waterways and harbors, nothing stood in the way of greater progress in the South.

Cabinet Officers Present.

The opening session was marked by the presence and participation in the proceedings of two members of the cabinet, General Luke E. Wright, secretary of war and Oscar S. Strauss, secretary of the department of commerce and labor, who were the notable speakers of the day.

Indicating by their presence their interest in the movement for a "greater South" Southern senators and representatives were participants in the meeting.

Governor Hoke Smith headed the Georgia delegation. Several hundred delegates, among whom are the leading business men of the South, were in attendance today and it is said that many more will arrive tomorrow.

The question of the so-called sectionalism of the South was a feature of the day's session. It was referred to first by Secretary Strauss, who declared in his address:

South Important Nationally.

"We are at the crest of a great commercial era and the South economically and commercially has come out from its sectionalism and it is a part, an important and a growing part of the whole country."

The secretary said he believed that the time is near at hand when even politically it will be a misnomer to speak of the "Solid South."

His remarks furnished the cue for the speakers who followed, who made especial reference to the fact that sectionalism practically had disappeared and that the only material rivalry that now survived was for commercial supremacy.

At the morning session the principal addresses were made by Secretary of War Wright and Surgeon-General Walter Wyman of the public health and marine hospital service.

Many Speakers.

Added interest to the afternoon proceedings was lent by the presence of John J. Parker, of New Orleans, the noted politician and an intimate friend of President Roosevelt. The leading speakers, at this session, were John A. Fox, of Arkansas and John F. Wallace, of New York.

Other speakers were J. E. Kane, of Savannah, Ga.; Charles P. Goodyear, Representative Richmond P. Hobson, of Alabama and Duncan I. Fletcher, of Florida, each of whom dwelt upon the wonderful possibilities in the

South which the people have only to realize. What the South needs now, these speakers pointed out, was to be brought to an industrial level with other sections of the country.

At the evening session the South's water power, coal resources and the commercial significance of the Appalachian forests were discussed.

Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States, spoke on the latter subject.

Frank S. Washburn, a civil engineer from Nashville, Tenn., spoke on "Water Powers of the South" and Dr. L. C. Glenn, professor of geology at Vanderbilt University on "Coal Resources of the South."

James E. Smith, president of the St. Louis Business Men's League, who was presiding officer of the evening, disclosed that it is first and most important thing for the business men and other influential citizens to do, was to unite in stopping the senseless agitation against capital, and especially against railroads, which for the past years has been rampant in most of the Southern states. He said that great harm has been done thereby.

OVERBY'S SECOND TRIAL.

Formerly Acquitted, is Arraigned on Other Counts.

BOYDTON, VA., Dec. 7.—A special term of court began here today for the second trial of E. W. Overby, the accused cashier, who was arraigned on six indictments in connection with the wrecking of the Bank of Mecklenburg.

Overby was acquitted Oct. 31 of the charge of sending a false statement to the Corporation Commission as to the funds of the bank.

A number of Richmond citizens are here today to take part in the trial.

The defense was represented at the first trial by former Congressman Thorpe, of Norfolk; John L. Lee, of Lynchburg; Wood Houldin, of Halifax county; Marvin Smithley, of Brunswick county, and E. C. Goode, C. T. Reeves and T. N. Williams, of this county. The Commonwealth was represented by Major George T. Dixon, of Pittsylvania county, and C. T. Baskerville, commonwealth's attorney of this county.

DEEDS ARE SET ASIDE

Mrs. Maybrick and Her Mother Win Important Victory.

TWO AND HALF MILLIONS AT STAKE

Alleged That Attorney for Woman, Whose Case Constituted International Episode, Feathered His Own Nest—Ordered to Give Accounting.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 7.—The case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick and her mother, Baroness Von Roque, of New York, involving title to land said to be worth about two and a half million dollars, was decided today in their favor in the chancery court here.

Judge Grinnan announced the decision. Under the decree deeds conveying two and one half million acres of land in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky to D. W. Armstrong, of New York, former counsel for Mrs. Maybrick and her mother, are set aside and Armstrong is ordered to give an accounting of all lands and money handled by him while attorney for them.

They inherited the land from the first husband of the baroness. They employed Armstrong as their attorney to secure deeds to the enormous tracts of land shortly after the death of Mrs. Maybrick's husband, for which she served a term in British prisons, her imprisonment furnishing a famous international episode.

Attorney Looked After Self.

Attorney Armstrong, they charged, sold one tract of land to a company in Kentucky for \$85,000, after which he is said to have reported the whole property was worth only \$10,000, and bought it himself at that price after receiving \$85,000 for a single tract which was only one third of the whole property.

The suit has been pending over ten years.

Attorney Samuel V. Hayden, for Mrs. Maybrick and the baroness, claimed that the deed was invalid because Mrs. Maybrick was irresponsible when the deed was executed.

It is said an appeal will be taken.

Too Early to Jubilate.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick who is in New Orleans, was told this afternoon of the decision of the Richmond court.

Mrs. Maybrick said she presumed the case would be appealed and it might be a little too early to indulge in expressions of delight.

SIMON WILL BE HAITIAN PRESIDENT

Political Situation is Clearing in Black Republic; Successful Leader Arouses Enthusiasm.

ANOTHER ASPIRANT IS PLACATED

Population of Capital Accepts New Order of Things—Some Unrest in Two Other Towns—United States Cruisers Despatched Thither—Cabinet Not Yet Appointed.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 7.—The political situation is clearing at least in certain directions. During the recent interview here between General Simon, the leader of the revolutionary movement that resulted in the flight of Nord Alexis from the capital, and General Fourchard, an aspirant to the presidency, who arrived yesterday at the head of a band of followers, the latter said that in view of the fact that "God had blessed the arms of General Simon," he withdrew his candidacy in order that the possibility of civil war be averted. The proclamation of General Simon as president was then decided upon.

The local population has accepted the new order of things, and General Simon will shortly take possession of the national palace.

To Look After North.

General Jean Gillis, who was at one time mentioned as a possible successor to Nord Alexis, has given assurance that he will see to the maintenance of order in the department of the North.

It is felt here that if General Simon proceeds in accordance with the constitution it soon will be possible to bring together the national assembly. All the senators and deputies at present in Port au Prince are convinced that the election of General Simon by a large majority is assured.

Simon Arouses Enthusiasm.

General Simon was received by General Alphonse, commander of the guard amid the acclamations of the people and the soldiers when he took possession of the palace after proceeding around the city.

General Simon has not as yet appointed his cabinet, and is awaiting the arrival of several of the other revolutionary leaders.

The United States cruiser Tacoma left today for St. Marie and Gonaves. Word received from these places was of a more favorable nature, the people at both towns apparently observing order.

Government troops have been sent to Gonaves under General Poldevin, and it is believed that he will have no difficulty in checking any revolutionary tendencies.

It is understood that all the refugees at the foreign legations will be given their liberty.

Protect American Interests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Because of unsettled conditions at Gonaves, Haiti, the dispatch boat Dolphin that is now in Central American waters, has been ordered to that place to protect American interests.

The cruiser Des Moines which for some days past has been stationed at Port au Prince, has left that place for a cruise and will stop at Gonaves.

PROPHECY FULFILLED.

Aged Minister Accurately Forecasts His Death Call.

STAUNTON, VA., Dec. 7.—Rev. Jacob R. Hilderbrand, ninety years old, in his younger days a Mennonite preacher, died Sunday afternoon at the home of his only son, Dr. M. C. Hilderbrand. At the time of his death he was said to have been the only living father of a son who survived throughout the civil war. Within the past week he was walking about in good health. It was said that yesterday he asked his son what day it was and being informed that it was Sunday, replied: "Well I went to the dining room last Sunday, this Sunday I will die."

At 2 o'clock he was a corpse, fulfilling his prophecy.

House Flooded With Bills.

(By the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—No time was lost by members of Congress today in introducing bills.

When the House adjourned, 73 public bills had been dropped into the hopper in addition to 250 private bills and eight resolutions.

Representative Jesse Overstreet, of Indiana, introduced the first bill, this is to increase by ten per cent the enlisted strength of the army.